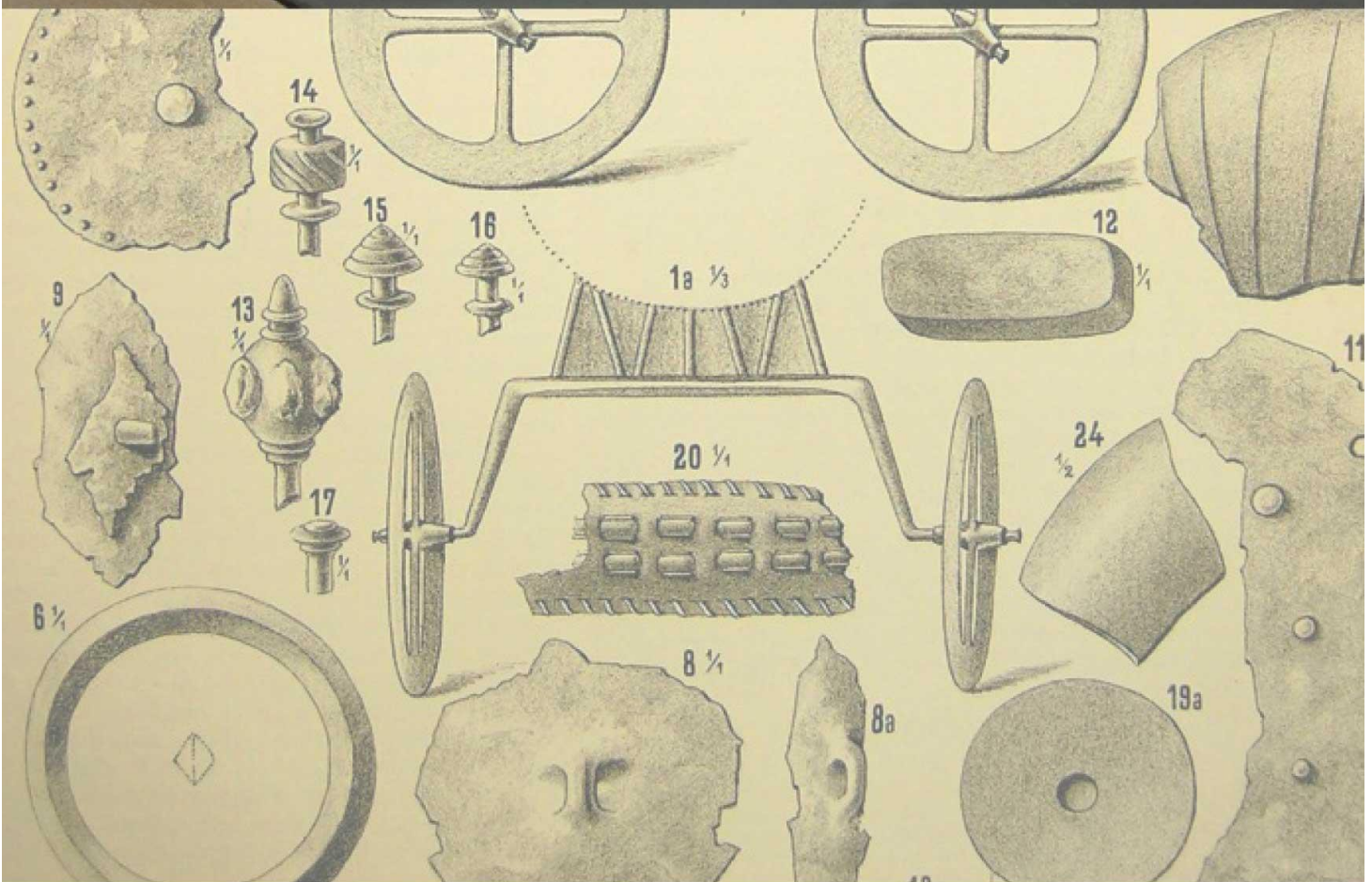


ABSTRACTS

19th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists
2013 Pilsen | Czech Republic



European Association
of Archaeologists



ZÁPADOČESKÁ
UNIVERZITA
V PLZNI



19th EAA ANNUAL MEETING
European Association of Archaeologists
4-8 September 2013 | Pilsen, Czech Republic



Foreword

It is a great pleasure for me to have the possibility to introduce to the participants of the EAA 19th Annual Meeting (AM) perhaps the most important set of data connected with this event. The Abstract Book brings summaries of all the works submitted either in the form of paper or poster presentations by most of you. It is obviously the academic programme of a conference of this category which clearly indicates the way which archaeology in current Europe follows. Although the principal directions in the development of a discipline can properly be evaluated in the course of decades rather than individual years, there is a traceable variety of streams inside the sessions of this-year EAA AM framed into six thematic groups.

As you can see in this Abstracts Book the total number of sessions and papers submitted by applicants and accepted by the 2013 Annual Meeting's Scientific Committee in cooperation with session organizers exceeds apparently their numbers in past years. For the Local Organizing Committee and Scientific Committee this was very surprising and challenging situation, as we had to carefully go through the decision-making process when evaluating every submission. It was a positive finding that just a few sessions and papers (almost no poster) had to be declined. Anyway, it is now up to you to consider what the level of submitted papers/posters is about. Obviously, the quality of this congress (let me use this term due to the high number of participants) will be dependent first of all on the quality of papers, on how professionally you will be able to present your projects and discuss their results and conceptions with your colleagues. I am almost sure that most papers are valuable, have the potential to contribute to the success of the congress and to indicate what, generally speaking, current archaeology through its variety is about.

Let me wish you to spend a nice time in Pilsen, to enjoy your visits of sessions you expect to attract you most, and to achieve a feeling that your own paper or poster presentations have contributed to the - hopefully high - level of the 2013 EAA Annual Meeting.

Martin Gojda
Chair of the Scientific Committee
EAA 19th Annual Meeting 2013 Pilsen

Preface by the editor

This year is the Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists coming to the centre of Europe, to the region of West Bohemia and City of Pilsen.

The Pilsner basin is a lowland territory with tradition of continuous human settlement since the time of first farmers around the mid-6th Millennium BC. The forests surrounding Pilsen and in south-west Bohemia are hiding several Copper Age hill top sites, numerous barrow cemeteries of the middle/late Bronze Age and Hallstatt Period. The early medieval hill-forts are predecessors of the high medieval towns, such as Starý Plzeňec (the Old Pilsen, founded in 10th century AD for Pilsen (founded in 1295). The spectacular remains of the medieval City underground produced also incredibly rich data for reconstruction of the life of Pilsner burghers in high and late Middle Ages.

It is, however, not only the past that Pilsen can offer. The tradition of archaeological research in the region started already by forest survey and excavations of F. X. Franz (1838 - 1910) followed by Václav Čtrnáct (1884 – 1975), Marie Doubová (1912) and Antonín Beneš (1934 – 2011). Thanks to the long tradition of archaeological research and especially the booming development of Pilsner archaeology in the last decades, the City offers highly influential intellectual environment with solid foundations in both theoretical, as well as, heritage archaeology.

The Department of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia is currently the national largest university centre for archaeological studies. It was founded by Professor Evžen Neustupný in 1998 and since then it represents a high profile institution of national and international impact. Neustupný established a fundamental paradigmatic profile of the Department that was always in contact with developments in Western archaeological theory. Amongst the main topics of his paradigm are: Settlement area theory, Theory of archaeological transformations, Archaeology of otherness etc. As Head of the Pilsen Department of Archaeology he was always dealing with the key issues of theoretical archaeology and using the most advanced methods of research and profoundly influenced a new generation of Czech archaeologists. Currently as Emeritus Professor he continues to supervise and teach graduate students, just as he continues to publish influential papers and books on archaeological method (Method of Archaeology, 2007) and theory (Theory of Archaeology 2010). It is symbolic that the EAA Annual Meeting is taking place in Pilsen, the City of Neustupný's childhood and University career as he was also amongst the scholars who in 1993 founded the European Association of Archaeologists.

Besides the regular EAA main themes: Interpreting the Archaeological Record; Archaeological Heritage Resource Management and Archaeological Science the EAA 2013 Scientific Committee introduced three new themes: Theory and paradigms in Archaeology; Public Archaeology; and Archaeology of food and drink. These themes reflect some of the current trends in European archaeology and research interests of the local archaeological community. Great importance is also given to the non-invasive methods of fieldwork, the conception of archaeological sources in their wider spatial context and towards the extensive interdisciplinary work and employment of natural sciences.

The Pilsen Annual Meeting has grown into an unprecedentedly huge congress with over 1050 papers and 280 poster presentations. All this places a great demand on both the preparation of academic program and logistical organization of the congress. On this occasion I would like to thank the whole Organizing Team and Scientific Committee for the hard work in the implementation of this extraordinary scientific event.

We sincerely hope that your memories of the EAA Annual Meeting in Pilsen will not only include the beautiful natural and historical monuments of the region and the world-famous highest quality beer but mainly the remarkable scientific experience, inspiration and new friendships.

Enjoy the Pilsen 2013!

Jan Turek
Secretary of the EAA 2013 Scientific Committee

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of the project, Professor Mårten Stenberger. History of archaeology does in many ways explore how personal relations with representatives from university, heritage and political institutions interconnect through the social networks enabled by the archaeological excavation. Acknowledging masculinities as an important aspect of these relations is one way to critically study how the archaeological practice itself creates gendered space. The Eketorp excavation was followed by a full-scale reconstruction of the site, a unique event in Swedish heritage management, albeit not without a widespread debate. Thus, the aim of the paper is to explore how representations of masculinities in the Eketorp research project are established, maintained and performed through several heritage institutions.

C03.05

Biographies of Landscape through Masigli's Biography

Vladimir Mihajlovic (*Institute for Balkan Studies SASA, Serbia*)

The Middle Danube Basin, as part of the Ottoman Empire, was left virtually unknown to the Western cartographers up until the end of the 17th century. The work of Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli (1658–1730), a soldier in the service of the Habsburg Court and an active member of a pan-European scientific community of the time, had a major role in placing this region on the geographical as well as symbolic maps of Europe. He spent nearly twenty years, first as a military engineer during the Great Turkish War (1683–1699) and then as a leader of a Habsburg border commission, collecting scientific information, specimens, antiques, taking measurements and observations for his work on the Danube.

Working in the antiquarian tradition, Marsigli published one of the first chorographies and collections of archaeological material from this part of Europe. In other words, on his journey along the course of the Danube, Marsigli had discovered and presented the present and the past of the region, but he also influenced its future by creating a border between the two empires. The aim of the paper is to show how the study of a personal biography could lead to the re-reading of biographies of landscape as well as of biographies of regional archaeologies i.e. their pre-disciplinary forms.

C03.06

Actor-Network Theory and International Relations in European Archaeology in the Post-World War II Era

Margarita Díaz-Andreu (*ICREA-Universitat de Barcelona, Spain*)

This paper will analyse how scholars may be affected not only by ideas in their learned environment, but also by the social networks of their academic milieu and beyond. To date, most of the studies that have investigated this issue have focused on the academic and personal links formed by colleagues who are frequently in contact. In contrast, this paper will critically explore the impact on science of the exchanges between scholars who do not see each other frequently, because they live in different countries. This paper will look at international relations in archaeology on the basis of the information obtained in the Pericot archive, focusing on the processes that lead archaeologists from different countries to communicate with and visit each other and to congregate at major international congresses. Prof. Pericot (University of Barcelona) was one of the key figures in the network of the major international congress of archaeology between the 1940s and the 1970s, the CISPP.